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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/554,230	10/25/2005	Norbert Stampfl	AT 030026	7950
24737	7590	11/04/2008	EXAMINER	
PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS			HOANG, SON T	
P.O. BOX 3001			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510			2165	
MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE			
11/04/2008	PAPER			

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/554,230	STAMPFL, NORBERT	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	SON T. HOANG	2165	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 September 2008.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 07 January 2008 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This communication is in response to the amendment filed on September 23, 2008.

No claims have been amended and/or added.

Claims 1-20 are pending in this instant Office action.

Response to Arguments

2. **First**, Applicant's argument towards **claims 1, 7, and 19** regarding the fact that Addington does not teach or disclose "*storing an arrived content as stored content while an associated metadata associated with the arrived content is still being analyzed, or while awaiting arrival of the associated metadata*", and "*discarding the stored content if the associated metadata indicates that the useful information of the stored content does not satisfy the predefined criteria*".

The Examiner respectfully disagrees with the above remarks. Accordingly, Addington teaches storing an arrived content as stored content while an associated metadata associated with the arrived content is still being analyzed, or while awaiting arrival of the associated metadata (*if the pre-authored metadata is sent during or after the segment broadcast has started and the segment is being cached in a live spool 210e at the headend, the segment is packaged from the live spool 210e and sent to the personal video exchange server 210c. In other words, if permitted by the asset provided 10, the live spool 210e stores a portion of the broadcast, [0034]*). It is clear that when a segment is being broadcasted, a portion of the segment is stored in the live spool while

waiting for the segment's metadata to arrive in order to send the segment to the personal video exchange server.

Addington further teaches discarding the stored content if the associated metadata indicates that the useful information of the stored content does not satisfy the predefined criteria (*the asset provider 10 may provide stream metadata that modifies this first-in-first-out algorithm of the live spool 210e. For example, an asset provider 10 can send an instruction to the live spool 210e to save a portion of a broadcast stream in the live spool 210e for a specified period of time. Thus, the saved portion of the broadcast stream will not be deleted by the live spool 210e when new content arrives, [0034]*). It is clear that metadata controls the storage age of a saved portion of a broadcast stream in the live pool. When the storage age predefined by the metadata is expired, the saved portion of the broadcasted segment will be deleted.

In view of the above, the Examiner contends that all limitations as recited in the claims have been addressed in this instant Office action. Hence, Applicant's arguments do not distinguish over the claimed invention over the prior art of record.

For the above reasons, the Examiner believed that rejections of this instant Office action is proper.

Thus, the 35 U.S.C. 103 rejections are hereby sustained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and

the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1, 6-7, and 12-20**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenberg et al. (*Pat. No. US 7,321,923, filed on March 18, 2002; herein after Rosenberg*) in view of Addington (*Pub. No. US 2003/0028893, filed on August 1, 2002*).

Regarding **claim 1**, Rosenberg clearly shows and discloses a method for automatically searching at least one information source accessible through a data network for contents that are supplied by this information source and satisfy at least one predefined criterion, which contents comprise useful information and metadata that characterizes the useful information, the information source changing the content supplied by it under the control of control signals (*Figure 18*), the method comprising the acts of:

selecting an information source (*Step S1808 of Figure 8 shows the step of receiving a sound recording broadcast by a music broadcaster*),

receiving at least a part of the content supplied by the information source selected, which part contains the metadata (*Figure 18 shows in step 1808, device 202 receives a sound recording that is being broadcast by a music broadcaster (such as music broadcaster 102) and plays the sound recording for user 110. Following step 1808, device 202 determines the identity of the received sound recording (step 1810). In digital and analog audio broadcasting systems it is possible to transmit meta-data along with the sound recordings, [Column 23, Lines 19-26]*);

analyzing the metadata in respect of the predefined criteria and (*After step 1810 control passes to step 1820. In step 1820, device 202 determines whether the received sound recording is a "needed" sound recording. A "needed" sound recording is a sound recording that is not in the sound recording library 216 and that matches an active profile 219 or is listed in an active wanted lists 215, [Column 23, Lines 34-43]*),

if the criteria are satisfied, processing the useful information received (*If the sound recording is needed or user 110 has indicated a preference for the sound recording, device 202 adds the sound recording to the library 216. That is, in one embodiment, device 202 performs steps 1822 and 1824. In step 1822, device 202 stores the sound recording in storage device 214, [Column 23, Lines 56-61]*),

for as long as the at least one predefined criterion is not satisfied, generating a control signal and transmitting it to the information source to change the content supplied by the information source, and again receiving at least a part of the content supplied by the information source, which part contains the metadata, and analyzing the metadata in respect of the predefined criteria (*Figure 18 shows that in step 1820 and 1821, the process go back to step 1808 in which a new recording broadcast by music broadcaster is received. The process will carry out the steps of determine records matching listener's criteria over again*).

Rosenberg does not disclose storing an arrived content as stored content while an associated metadata associated with the arrived content is still being analyzed, or while awaiting arrival of the associated metadata, and discarding the stored content if

the associated metadata indicates that the useful information of the stored content does not satisfy the predefined criteria

However, Addington discloses:

storing an arrived content as stored content while an associated metadata associated with the arrived content is still being analyzed, or while awaiting arrival of the associated metadata (*if the pre-authored metadata is sent during or after the segment broadcast has started and the segment is being cached in a live spool 210e at the headend, the segment is packaged from the live spool 210e and sent to the personal video exchange server 210c. In other words, if permitted by the asset provided 10, the live spool 210e stores a portion of the broadcast, [0034]. It is clear that when a segment is being broadcasted, a portion of the segment is stored in the live spool while waiting for the segment's metadata to arrive in order to send the segment to the personal video exchange server*), and

discarding the stored content if the associated metadata indicates that the useful information of the stored content does not satisfy the predefined criteria (*the asset provider 10 may provide stream metadata that modifies this first-in-first-out algorithm of the live spool 210e. For example, an asset provider 10 can send an instruction to the live spool 210e to save a portion of a broadcast stream in the live spool 210e for a specified period of time. Thus, the saved portion of the broadcast stream will not be deleted by the live spool 210e when new content arrives, [0034]. It is clear that metadata controls the storage age of a saved portion of a broadcast stream in the live*

pool. When the storage age predefined by the metadata is expired, the saved portion of the broadcasted segment will be deleted).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary person skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Addington with the teachings of Rosenberg for the purpose of allowing a cable subscriber to select and view television content on-demand at any time without first requiring the cable subscriber to have recorded the television content on an in-home recording device ([0007] of Addington).

Regarding **claim 6**, Rosenberg further discloses the processing act includes recording of the useful information on a data carrier (*If the sound recording is needed or user 110 has indicated a preference for the sound recording, device 202 adds the sound recording to the library 216. That is, in one embodiment, device 202 performs steps 1822 and 1824. In step 1822, device 202 stores the sound recording in storage device 214, [Column 23, Lines 56-61]*).

Regarding **claim 7**, Rosenberg clearly shows and discloses a search arrangement for automatically searching at least one information source accessible through a data network for contents that are supplied by this information source and satisfy at least one predefined criterion, which contents comprise useful information, and metadata that characterizes the useful information, the information source changing the content supplied by it under the control of a control signal (*Figures 1-2*), which search arrangement comprising:

receiving means (*Figure 2*) that are arranged to select a connection to an information source and to receive useful information and metadata from the information source selected (*Figure 18 shows in step 1808, device 202 receives a sound recording that is being broadcast by a music broadcaster (such as music broadcaster 102) and plays the sound recording for user 110. Following step 1808, device 202 determines the identity of the received sound recording (step 1810). In digital and analog audio broadcasting systems it is possible to transmit meta-data along with the sound recordings, [Column 23, Lines 19-26]*);

analyzing means (*Figure 2*) that are arranged to analyze the metadata received in respect of the at least one predefined criterion (*After step 1810 control passes to step 1820. In step 1820, device 202 determines whether the received sound recording is a "needed" sound recording. A "needed" sound recording is a sound recording that is not in the sound recording library 216 and that matches an active profile 219 or is listed in an active wanted lists 215, [Column 23, Lines 34-43]*) and, if the criterion is not satisfied, to generate and emit an activating signal that represents the non-satisfaction (*Figure 18 shows that in step 1820 and 1821, the process go back to step 1808 in which a new recording broadcast by music broadcaster is received. The process will carry out the steps of determine records matching listener's criteria over again*),

processing means (*Figure 2*) that are arranged to process the useful information received (*If the sound recording is needed or user 110 has indicated a preference for the sound recording, device 202 adds the sound recording to the library 216. That is, in*

one embodiment, device 202 performs steps 1822 and 1824. In step 1822, device 202 stores the sound recording in storage device 214, [Column 23, Lines 56-61]);

control-signal generating means (*Figure 2*) that are arranged to generate the control signal and transmit it to the information source to change the contents supplied by the information source, the control-signal generating means being so arranged that they can be activated by the analyzing means with the help of the activating signal (*Figure 18 shows that in step 1820 and 1821, the process go back to step 1808 in which a new recording broadcast by music broadcaster is received. The process will carry out the steps of determine records matching listener's criteria over again*).

Rosenberg does not disclose storing an arrived content as stored content while an associated metadata associated with the arrived content is still being analyzed, or while awaiting arrival of the associated metadata, and wherein the stored content is discarded if the associated metadata indicates that the useful information of the stored content does not satisfy the predefined criteria.

However, Addington discloses:

storing an arrived content as stored content while an associated metadata associated with the arrived content is still being analyzed, or while awaiting arrival of the associated metadata (*if the pre-authored metadata is sent during or after the segment broadcast has started and the segment is being cached in a live spool 210e at the headend, the segment is packaged from the live spool 210e and sent to the personal video exchange server 210c. In other words, if permitted by the asset provided 10, the*

live spool 210e stores a portion of the broadcast, [0034]. It is clear that when a segment is being broadcasted, a portion of the segment is stored in the live spool while waiting for the segment's metadata to arrive in order to send the segment to the personal video exchange server), and

wherein the stored content is discarded if the associated metadata indicates that the useful information of the stored content does not satisfy the predefined criteria (the asset provider 10 may provide stream metadata that modifies this first-in-first-out algorithm of the live spool 210e. For example, an asset provider 10 can send an instruction to the live spool 210e to save a portion of a broadcast stream in the live spool 210e for a specified period of time. Thus, the saved portion of the broadcast stream will not be deleted by the live spool 210e when new content arrives, [0034]. It is clear that metadata controls the storage age of a saved portion of a broadcast stream in the live pool. When the storage age predefined by the metadata is expired, the saved portion of the broadcasted segment will be deleted).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary person skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Addington with the teachings of Rosenberg for the purpose of allowing a cable subscriber to select and view television content on-demand at any time without first requiring the cable subscriber to have recorded the television content on an in-home recording device ([0007] of Addington).

Regarding **claim 12**, Rosenberg further discloses input means for input of criteria for the contents and/or for the input of information-source addresses (*Figure 2*).

Regarding **claim 13**, Rosenberg further discloses the processing means are connected to display means and/or audio reproduction means and/or means for recording useful information (*Figure 2*).

Regarding **claim 14**, Rosenberg further discloses an arrangement for processing useful information having a search arrangement as claimed in **claim 7** (*Figures 1-2*).

Regarding **claim 15**, Rosenberg further discloses the information source streams the received content (*Receiver 210 can be any device that can receive a data stream. For example, it can be any one or a combination of the following: a radio frequency (RF) receiver for receiving data streams broadcast by radio waves, a cable-tv receiver for receiving signals transmitted through an analog or digital cable-tv system, a satellite receiver for receiving signals transmitted by satellite, a network receiver for receiving data streams transmitted through a network (e.g., the Internet), etc., [Column 5, Lines 23-35]*).

Regarding **claim 16**, Rosenberg further discloses the information source includes a plurality of contents that are organized in the form of playlists (*music broadcaster 102 has three playlists 112, 114, and 116. Each playlist is associated with one of the stations A, B, and C, [Column 4, Lines 15-19]*).

Regarding **claim 17**, Rosenberg further discloses the information source includes an Internet music server (*Additionally, broadcaster 102 may employ many networks and/or systems to broadcast music to listeners 110. Such networks/systems include:*

satellite networks, cable television networks, the Internet, conventional radio towers, and other like networks and systems, [Column 4, Lines 9-14]).

Regarding **claim 18**, Rosenberg further discloses the receiving means receives multiple different streaming content that is concurrently supplied by the information source (*music broadcaster 102 has three playlists 112, 114, and 116. Each playlist is associated with one of the stations A, B, and C, [Column 4, Lines 15-19]).*

Regarding **claim 19**, Rosenberg clearly shows and discloses a method (*Figure 18*), including:

receiving both audio data and corresponding metadata indicative of the audio data from an information source, wherein the information source streams the audio data and the metadata (*Figure 18 shows in step 1808, device 202 receives a sound recording that is being broadcast by a music broadcaster (such as music broadcaster 102) and plays the sound recording for user 110. Following step 1808, device 202 determines the identity of the received sound recording (step 1810). In digital and analog audio broadcasting systems it is possible to transmit meta-data along with the sound recordings, [Column 23, Lines 19-26]);*

determining whether the metadata matches user specified criteria (*After step 1810 control passes to step 1820. In step 1820, device 202 determines whether the received sound recording is a "needed" sound recording. A "needed" sound recording is a sound recording that is not in the sound recording library 216 and that matches an active profile 219 or is listed in an active wanted lists 215, [Column 23, Lines 34-43]);*

reproducing the audio data when the metadata matches the user specified criteria (*If the sound recording is needed or user 110 has indicated a preference for the sound recording, device 202 adds the sound recording to the library 216. That is, in one embodiment, device 202 performs steps 1822 and 1824. In step 1822, device 202 stores the sound recording in storage device 214, [Column 23, Lines 56-61]*);

transmitting a control signal to the information source when the metadata does not match the user specified criteria, wherein the information source streams second audio data and second corresponding metadata indicative of the second audio data in response to the control signal (*Figure 18 shows that in step 1820 and 1821, the process go back to step 1808 in which a new recording broadcast by music broadcaster is received. The process will carry out the steps of determine records matching listener's criteria over again*), wherein the second audio data is different than the first audio data (*Figure 4 illustrates the information contained in an exemplary playlist 218. As shown, playlist 218 contains a list of sound recording identifiers. Each sound recording identifier uniquely identifies a sound recording, [Column 12, Lines 1-4]*).

Rosenberg does not disclose storing an arrived content as stored content while an associated metadata associated with the arrived content is still being analyzed, or while awaiting arrival of the associated metadata, and discarding the stored content if the associated metadata indicates that the useful information of the stored content does not satisfy the predefined criteria.

However, Addington discloses:

storing an arrived content as stored content while an associated metadata associated with the arrived content is still being analyzed, or while awaiting arrival of the associated metadata (*if the pre-authored metadata is sent during or after the segment broadcast has started and the segment is being cached in a live spool 210e at the headend, the segment is packaged from the live spool 210e and sent to the personal video exchange server 210c. In other words, if permitted by the asset provided 10, the live spool 210e stores a portion of the broadcast, [0034]. It is clear that when a segment is being broadcasted, a portion of the segment is stored in the live spool while waiting for the segment's metadata to arrive in order to send the segment to the personal video exchange server*), and

discarding the stored content if the associated metadata indicates that the useful information of the stored content does not satisfy the predefined criteria (*the asset provider 10 may provide stream metadata that modifies this first-in-first-out algorithm of the live spool 210e. For example, an asset provider 10 can send an instruction to the live spool 210e to save a portion of a broadcast stream in the live spool 210e for a specified period of time. Thus, the saved portion of the broadcast stream will not be deleted by the live spool 210e when new content arrives, [0034]. It is clear that metadata controls the storage age of a saved portion of a broadcast stream in the live pool. When the storage age predefined by the metadata is expired, the saved portion of the broadcasted segment will be deleted*).

It would have been obvious to an ordinary person skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Addington with the teachings of

Rosenberg for the purpose of allowing a cable subscriber to select and view television content on-demand at any time without first requiring the cable subscriber to have recorded the television content on an in-home recording device ([0007] of Addington).

Regarding **claim 20**, Rosenberg further discloses presenting a message when the available information sources have been searched without finding metadata that matches the user specified criteria (*The server 280 uses this information to create an update message. Preferably, in creating the update message, server 280 compares a list of "new" sound recordings (a "new" sound recording in one that was loaded on the server on or after the date when the wanted list was last updated) to the received profile information to determine whether any of the "new" sound recordings match the received profile information (step 2304). After performing the comparison, the server transmits one or more update messages to device 202 depending on whether any of the new sound recordings fit the channel profile, [Column 27, Lines 26-38]*).

5. **Claims 2-4, and 9-10**, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenberg et al. (*Pat. No. US 7,321,923, filed on March 18, 2002; herein after Rosenberg*) in view of Addington (*Pub. No. US 2003/0028893, filed on August 1, 2002*), and further in view of Anderson (*Pat. No. US 6,427,165, filed on November 18, 1998*).

Regarding **claim 2**, Rosenberg, as modified by Addington, does not disclose generating and transmitting acts are carried out for as long as the at least one predefined criterion is not satisfied.

However, Anderson discloses generating and transmitting acts are carried out for as long as the at least one predefined criterion is not satisfied (*a determination is made whether an information source, a node on the network, satisfy the search criterion by containing the desired information, also known as 'hit'. If no information source is found, the network continues to be searched until a predetermined condition is met, e.g., a time-out period has passed or until a site containing the desired information is found*, [Column 4, Lines 32-39]).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Anderson with the teachings of Rosenberg, as modified by Addington, for the purpose of searching the network for the information based upon a predetermined criterion and locating the information on a node of the network where the information is stored ([Column 1, Line 65 → Column 2, Line 6] of Anderson).

Regarding **claims 3, and 9**, Anderson further discloses the abort criterion being defined as failure to receive metadata from the information source selected at the time within a predefined period of time (*If no information source is found, the network continues to be searched until a time-out period has passed*, [Column 4, Lines 32-39]).

Regarding **claims 4, and 10**, Anderson further discloses selecting another information source other than the information source that was selected when the abort criterion is met (*If the connection rate has such a low value that the download time for a given size of information file is too great, then time will not be wasted in attempting to*

download the information and an alternative node containing the desired information may be located, [Column 5, Lines 4-11]).

6. **Claims 5, and 11,** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenberg et al. (*Pat. No. US 7,321,923, filed on March 18, 2002; herein after Rosenberg*) in view of Addington (*Pub. No. US 2003/0028893, filed on August 1, 2002*), further in view of Anderson (*Pat. No. US 6,427,165, filed on November 18, 1998*), and further in view of McGarvey (*Pat. No. US 5,777,989, published on July 7, 1998*).

Regarding **claims 5, and 11, Rosenberg**, as modified by Addington and Anderson, does not disclose after the last available information source has been selected and an abortion criterion was met, discontinuing or suspending the searching for a predefined period of time, and then continuing with selection of an available information source.

However, McGarvey discloses after the last available information source has been selected and an abortion criterion was met, discontinuing or suspending the searching for a predefined period of time, and then continuing with selection of an available information source (*Figure 1 shows a query is sent to DNS 115 and to DNS 116. The process then waits for a response to be received from any of the name servers queried or for their timeout intervals to elapse as indicated at step 320. Suppose a timeout occurs without a response having arrived from any of the name servers. If the retry limit has not been reached in step 325, then the query is retried several times, in case the original query packet was lost in transmission. If the retry limit has been reached in step 325 without a response, a check is made for alternate name servers for each of the domains that failed to respond as indicated in step 330. If such alternate servers exist, they are sent copies of the original query in step 315, [Column 5, Lines 9-21]).*

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of McGarvey with the teachings of Rosenberg, as modified by Addington and Anderson, for the purpose of allowing any host to be a member of multiple domains, each domain having a primary domain name server and any number of alternate name servers, and allowing the name resolution for this host to span the multiple domains without requiring significant modification to the existing search logic ([Column 4, Line 64 → Column 5, Line 2] of McGarvey).

7. **Claim 8** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosenberg et al. (*Pat. No. US 7,321,923, filed on March 18, 2002; herein after Rosenberg*) in view of Addington (*Pub. No. US 2003/0028893, filed on August 1, 2002*), and further in view of Ueda et al. (*Pub. No. US 2002/0003840; published on January 10, 2002; herein after Ueda*).

Regarding **claim 8**, Rosenberg, as modified by Addington, does not disclose the abort condition is defined as repeated reception of the same metadata from the same information source and in that, if this abort criterion is met, the analysis of the metadata received from the selected information source is terminated.

However, Ueda discloses the abort condition is defined as repeated reception of the same metadata from the same information source and in that, if this abort criterion is met, the analysis of the metadata received from the selected information source is terminated (*the repetition terminating condition may be a compound condition, such as error-free decoding or a limit number of repetitions or reception of an embedded stream header, [0075] and Figure 1*).

It would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Ueda with the teachings of Rosenberg, as modified by Addington, for the purpose of analyzing the basis of the stream header to detect for errors in the decoding process ([0014] of Ueda).

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact Information

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Son T. Hoang whose telephone number is (571) 270-1752. The Examiner can normally be reached on Monday – Friday (7:00 AM – 4:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the Examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the Examiner's supervisor, Christian Chace can be reached on (571) 272-4190. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Son T Hoang/
Examiner, Art Unit 2165
October 29, 2008

/S. P./
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2164

/Christian P. Chace/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2165